

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BROWN COUNTY
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Pursuant to Section 19.84 Wis. Stats., a special meeting of the Brown County Public Safety Committee was held on Wednesday, December 13, 2017 in Room 210, City Hall, 100 N. Jefferson Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Present: Chair Buckley, Supervisor Clancy, Supervisor Nicholson, Supervisor Evans
Excused: Supervisor Zima
Also Present: Supervisor Brusky, Sheriff John Gossage, Emergency Management Director Jerad Preston, other interested parties

I. Call meeting to order.

The meeting was called to order by Vice Chair Nicholson at 5:00 pm.

II. Approve/Modify Agenda.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

III. Approve/Modify Minutes of November 29, 2017.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. **MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Comments from the Public. None.

Communications

1. **Communication from Supervisor Lefebvre:** As the State is responsible for funding the District Attorney's office and courts, I'm requesting Brown County pass a resolution requesting the State to fully fund the District Attorney's office attorneys, assistant attorneys, clerks, judges and all supporting staff as this will help with the overcrowding of the jail. I further request Brown County to contact other counties to join in the above request. *Referred from November County Board.*

No action taken.

2. **Communication from Supervisor Brusky:** This is my request that the Brown County Board of Supervisors write a resolution to the Wisconsin State Legislature in support of Assembly Bill 502 that would create and fund 20 assistant district attorney positions, of which Brown County would receive two positions. *Referred from November County Board.*

Supervisor Brusky referenced handouts contained in the Executive Committee minutes, copies of which are attached. These documents provide information on Assembly Bill 502 along with the study from the Department of Administration giving the data on the positions needed in the 72 counties in Wisconsin. This legislation, as stated in the Bill, would give 20 positions to the 24 counties that have the most need in the state, of which Brown County would get two positions and Outagamie County would get two positions and the others would get anywhere from a .5 position to 1.5 positions.

Brusky continued that the Brown County DA's office is severely understaffed by 11.5 positions by the state's own calculation and DA Lasee has said he has around 3000 cases on his desk. Brusky is proposing Brown County send a resolution to the state legislature to approve Senate Bill 573 and Assembly Bill 502. The Senate Bill was first read November 20 and the Assembly Bill was first read in September.

Brusky informed she has done a lot of work in contacting legislatures and asking her constituents to do the same as she goes door to door getting signatures for the April election. Initially only four legislators that have all or part of their district in Brown County had signed on to this Bill but now that number has increased to five. There are also five

additional legislators who have stated to Brusky either personally, through their aids or through written communication that they are supportive but have not signed on. Representative John Nygren has indicated that he is not supportive of this and Brusky feels he is the most important because he is co-chair of the Joint Finance Committee.

Supervisor Buckley asked why Representative Nygren is not supportive of this. Brusky read the following which she received from Representative Nygren:

"While specific language was not included in the state budget to directly affect Brown County, we are aware that there are a number of counties throughout the state that suffer from an expansive workload and are understaffed. In order to find a broader solution, the Joint Committee on Finance of which I am co-chair, included language in the state budget to create the District Attorneys Special Prosecutors' Board. The purpose of this Board is to oversee and set policies for newly created prosecutors' offices, provide best practices for prosecutors across the state and most importantly serve as a resource to understand and direct where additional positions are needed to balance the case load. Unfortunately, Governor Walker vetoed this portion of the bill. I believe this Board would have been a great asset to the current process and would have provided an over-arching long-term solution to this issue."

Brusky noted there was nothing in the state budget to increase the number of Assistant DA positions, however they did increase the pay for the existing Assistant DA's. Buckley asked if the DA's were asked if they would prefer an increase in pay or an increase in the number of Assistant DA's. Brusky said DAs were asked this question and Brown County's DA indicated he would prefer the increase in pay for the existing Assistant DAs in the state. The state went with the increase in pay when in actuality we needed both an increase in pay and additional positions.

Motion made by Supervisor Clancy, seconded by Supervisor Evans to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Circuit Court, Commissioners, Probate

3. Budget Status Financial Report for August & September 2017 (Unaudited).

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

District Attorney

4. District Attorney's Report.

Buckley indicated he had a conversation with DA Lasee regarding working on putting together different avenues to reduce the number of people being brought to jail. They talked about working with the municipalities to see what charges may be able to be handled in municipal court instead of circuit court so as to not tie up the DA's. Buckley will put a communication in at the Board meeting regarding this.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to receive and place on file. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Public Safety Communications

5. Budget Status Financial Report for September and October 2017 (Unaudited).

Public Safety Communications is tracking right where they should be for this time of year.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. Director's Report.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Emergency Management

7. Budget Status Financial Report for September and October 2017 (Unaudited).

Emergency Management Director Jerad Preston said the budget is looking good and there have not been any unexpected costs or expenses.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

8. Director's Report.

Preston indicated they will be receiving the Storm Ready Certification at the Board meeting later tonight from the National Weather Service. Preston also informed they are waiting to hear back from FEMA regarding approval for the planning grant for the hazard mitigation plan. They have been working with Planning to update that which is something that is required every five years according to federal guidelines.

Evans asked about the Storm Ready Certification and what type of storms it applies to and if it means that county government is prepared for these storms. Preston said the Certification applies to all severe storms, high winds and tornadoes. To get the certification, Preston said they worked with all municipalities and school districts to make sure they had storm ready radios, evacuation plans in place and other policies and procedures in place that the National Weather Service requires to get the certification.

Buckley asked how a lay person would know what the procedures are and how he would be notified by schools in the event of a severe storm or evacuation. Preston responded that all schools have their own messaging systems and the County relies on them to put their own messages out. If the schools desired the County to put something out county-wide, that could also be done. The schools should be giving a reunification point and other important details when they send messages out. Emergency Management will be working with the school districts in the spring and into the summer to see if any of them would also like to receive Storm Ready Certifications.

Evans referenced the snow currently falling and asked if Preston had any type of update. Preston said the storm should be tapering off and he has seen predictions of as much as 6 inches of snow. He has not heard of any power outages. He said they put out posts on social media to prepare the public and make them aware of the storm and he indicated they also held a Winter Weather Preparedness week in November to educate people. Preston also said they have the Code Red system they can use if the agency deems something needs to go out.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Sheriff

9. Budget Status Financial Report for October 2017 (Unaudited).

Sheriff John Gossage informed they are about \$400,000 over budget for shipping inmates to other Counties and they will probably end up about \$300,000 over budget for overtime in corrections. Revenues and other expenses are falling in line. Buckley asked Gossage if he would say the County needs to build another jail pod and Gossage said his personal opinion is that that should have been done last year. Evans asked what was budgeted for 2018 for shipping of inmates. Gossage recalled that it was about \$182,500 which is for an average of 10 per day. He said they knew they budgeted low for 2017, but noted they also had a record high number of prisoners in both October and November. Numbers have declined somewhat in the last two weeks and inmates have been brought back from Marquette, Shawano and Door counties. Evans asked what the selection process is in choosing which inmates get shipped out. Gossage responded that they like to ship out sentenced inmates so they do not have to continue to transport them back and forth for court hearings. The other jails want the best inmates; they do not want inmates that have health issues or are problematic and some will not take females. At this time Brown County has inmates in Oconto County,

Green Lake County and Outagamie County. Best case scenario would be to use Outagamie County and Oconto County because they are the closest. Oconto County is still getting their staff up to speed with their new jail to handle the influx of inmates.

Motion made by Supervisor Clancy, seconded by Supervisor Evans to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

10. Update on Jail Addition – *Standing item.*

Supervisor Clancy asked how big the Outagamie County jail is compared to Brown County's jail. Gossage estimated that Outagamie averages 300 – 400 prisoners while Brown County averages about 700 – 800. Outagamie County does have space available, but Gossage said there are a number of counties who are not accepting inmates because they are starting to be overfilled. Around the holidays there is usually a drop in inmates and they are starting to see this in Brown County. Outagamie recently did have a spike and Gossage noted the numbers really ebb and flow.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

11. Budget Adjustment Request (18-01): Any increase in expenses with an offsetting increase in revenue.

This request is to increase federal grant revenue and related grant outlay expenses to participate in a Homeland Security WEM/Smart Ray Portable X-Ray System grant (2017-HSW-02A-10934) that provides funding for Brown County to purchase a portable bomb X-ray machine. This device will allow the team to rapidly deploy where imminent need is a must and the team can review suspected threat devices expediently. Budget impact: \$80,000.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

12. Budget Adjustment Request (18-03): Any increase in expenses with an offsetting increase in revenue.

This request is to increase federal grant revenue and related outlay expenses to participate in a Homeland Security ALERT Ballistic Shields grant (2017-HSW-02A-10960) that provides funding for Brown County to purchase ballistic shields for the SWAT team. This grant runs November 1, 2017 – January 31, 2018. Budget impact: \$4,000.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

13. Budget Adjustment Request (18-04): Any increase in expenses with an offsetting increase in revenue.

This request is to increase federal grant revenue and related outlay expenses to participate in a Homeland Security ALERT Tactical Audio Kit grant (2015-HSW-02A-10961) that provides funding for Brown County to purchase an audio system for the SWAT team. This grant runs December 1, 2017 – January 31, 2018. Budget impact: \$3,344.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

14. Budget Adjustment Request (18-05): Any increase in expenses with an offsetting increase in revenue.

This request is to increase federal grant revenue and related outlay expenses to participate in a Homeland Security ALERT Tactical Pole Camera grant (2017-HSW-02A-10962) that provides funding for Brown County to purchase a camera system for the SWAT team. This grant runs November 2, 2017 – December 31, 2018. Budget impact: \$15,000.

Motion made by Supervisor Clancy, seconded by Supervisor Evans to approve. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

15. Sheriff's Report.

Gossage informed that Bellevue is going to be adding a position for another officer to the contract in their 2018 budget. He will be bringing a resolution on this to the January Public Safety Committee for approval and it will then move forward to the County Board for approval. The addition of the officer is based on the need for the amount of calls they have been experiencing. Bellevue provides the squad car for this.

Gossage also said he met with the Court Security Committee regarding court screenings. He noted Judge Atkinson originally indicated to the County Board that he was not in support of screenings; however, he has now changed his mind. The Court Security Committee has requested an architectural study regarding screening so the County Board has a good understanding of what the costs would be. Gossage will be providing further information to the Public Safety Committee in January for consideration. He said they have reached out to two vendors, one of which came in at about \$9,500 and the other came in at about \$29,000. Buckley asked how long it would take for something like this to be operational and Gossage responded that he does not know what the infrastructure needs would be and also noted that historical needs would have to be taken into consideration because of the age of the building. It is his understanding that a lot of the equipment would be on casters and would be movable and would not have to be affixed directly to the building.

Finally, Gossage said there are currently 13 vacant positions in the jail and he attributes this to the protective status situation. This is also creating a lot of overtime. The protective status basically puts the dollars back on the employees and that is what has been supported unanimously by the County Board. Representative Born has a bill out there on this and Brown County has reached out to the local legislators and everyone was supportive except Senator Lasee, who did not give a reason. Gossage feels this really needs to be pushed but does not feel there will be public hearing on this until next year. He noted the Senate Bill was assigned to Consumer Trade and the Assembly Bill went to Corrections. Buckley indicated he would be willing to go to Madison to speak on this and Gossage noted that County Executive Troy Streckenbach also said he would attend a public hearing.

Motion made by Supervisor Evans, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to receive and place on file. Vote taken.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Other

16. Audit of bills.

Motion made by Supervisor Clancy, seconded by Supervisor Clancy to pay the bills. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

17. Such other matters as authorized by law.

Brusky referenced the communication from Supervisors Sieber, Linssen and Becker that was held at the last meeting. It was requested that members of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board attend the meeting when this communication comes back up and she would request that this meeting be held near the Brown County Courthouse for the convenience of the Judges and DA on the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board. Buckley said he is not sure when that meeting will be held, but it will probably be an evening meeting held downtown.

18. Adjourn.

Motion made by Supervisor Clancy, seconded by Supervisor Evans to adjourn at 5:36 pm. Vote taken. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Respectfully submitted,

Alicia A. Loehlein	Therese Giannunzio
Recording Secretary	Transcriptionist

DA: BROWN COUNTY NEEDS PROSECUTORS

Brown County's top prosecutor says proposed additions to his office are much needed.

District Attorney David Lasee says the county's current backlog is roughly 3,000 cases, with about 500 new cases being added to that total each year.

A legislative bill being introduced by Representative Andre Jacque and Senator Van Wanggaard calls for the creation of 20 new assistant district attorney positions across 24 Wisconsin counties.

Those positions would be funded in the 2017 – 2019 biennium and would take effect in January 2019.

Brown and Outagamie counties would receive a state-high two prosecutors apiece.

Lasee notes those positions would help ease his office's burden.

"I think, with two new prosecutors, we have the ability to ensure that there are no new cases added to the backlog every year, and we would also start to make a dent on that as soon as those prosecutors are able to start."

While criminal felony filings have remained fairly level at 1,800 – 1,900 annually the last few years, Lasee says there was a significant increase roughly 5 – 7 years ago, from which they still have not recovered.

In 2017, Lasee notes Brown County is on pace to see its most criminal felony filings in a single calendar year.

"There have been cases that have lapsed because we simply could not get to them in a timely manner. I believe that we're getting to the most serious cases and issuing them, but even in those instances, there are delays as a result of our staffing."

Lasee says his office currently has 16 attorneys (13 state-funded, 2 county-funded, 1 grant-funded).

He notes the last state addition was made in 2002.

Since, Lasee says he has consistently asked for 3 – 4 new ADAs in each budget cycle, including requesting four in the last one.

In drafting the bill, Jacque and Wanggaard used a 2016 study that looked at the years 2012 – 14.

Based on that data, they believe this legislation would bring all counties except Florence County to at least 58.5% of estimated full-time equivalent levels.

Governor Walker did not include any new ADA positions in his budget proposal, instead funding raises for current prosecutors, with hopes of keeping them from leaving for the private sector.

Jacque and Wanggaard's proposal is estimated to cost \$607,296 - \$726,398 in the upcoming biennium.



Wisconsin district attorneys feel staffing squeeze

Nov 22, 2016

Juneau County District Attorney Mike Solovey examines a case file during a busy day in his office. Solovey, who has served as the county's lead prosecutor in two separate stints, said the compensation for assistant district attorneys should be higher, which would entice them to stay on the job longer.

Kenn Damask, StarTimes

Wisconsin has become tough on crime, and crime has become tough on prosecutors.

Over the past three decades, law changes and stiffer penalties have led to more criminals behind bars. While it may sound like good news to many, prosecuting these complex crimes has become a daunting task for district attorneys and their assistants.

Many DA offices in the state are understaffed. Prosecutors have requested more help from legislators for several years, but with budgets tight, those requests are fleeting. To add to the frustration, long hours and the stressful caseload are driving assistant DAs out, making constant turnover a headache for their bosses.



As the legal system continues to increase in complexity, and new laws added to the books, prosecutors argue the state needs to allocate more funding for the work they do. The state claims it has, but DAs argue pay progression plans haven't come to fruition.

Lawyers stretched

Dan Berkos is a former Juneau County district attorney and has chaired the state public defender's board since 1988. He's also built a career as a respected defense lawyer.

While Berkos believes there are staffing issues in DA offices, he said the problem is more widespread throughout the justice system. In the past 25 years, the state public defender's office also has added staff to keep up with its demanding caseload.

"There have been multiple studies on what the staffing should be," Berkos said. "For instance, our attorneys in the state public defender's office average about 140 percent of what the American Bar Association says it should be, so we're well over caseload. I'm sure DAs are in the same boat. But, the difference we have between us and the DAs is that, to some extent, they control how much is filed, when it gets filed and when a case is closed. Public defenders have to accept cases as they come in."

Berkos said DAs have more flexibility in handling the workload. He said DAs have faced questions as to whether they are charging more crimes to inflate their caseloads. Berkos said the state Legislature has affected the work DAs do by adding laws and making them more complex.

"I laugh when I see the new budget proposals that come in and the bills that get offered up," Berkos said. "It's like within 10 years everybody in Wisconsin is going to have a felony conviction for something. This tough on crime thing, I understand where they're coming from, but I think it's misplaced. Every time you pass a new law,

the prosecutors are going to have to charge it and public defenders have to have attorneys that are available to them."

Political dispute

According to Berkos, the state public defender's office has about 375 staff attorneys in 37 offices. The office has a budget of about \$90 million, but has to pay for administrative staff and facilitate offices. As a private attorney, Berkos will take on some cases that would usually go to public defenders, but it comes at a higher cost to the public defender's office.

"We actually reduce our budget by hiring more staff," Berkos said. "DAs don't have that luxury. If they hire staff, it's just more to put into the budget."

Berkos believes politics played a role in the DA staffing shortage when Gov. Jim Doyle was in office. Berkos said prosecutors feuded with Doyle and members of the attorney general's office and they continue to face punishment for it.

"They've been cut short and I don't dispute that," Berkos said. "But I think they don't lobby the fact they've been cut short properly."

There are 71 district attorneys in the state, with one DA handling two counties. With DAs controlling separate offices across Wisconsin, it's difficult for them to join forces and push for staff increases. Berkos said the public defender's office created a board in the 1970s to advocate for legislative change.

"The DAs don't have that," Berkos said. "Basically they have 71 bosses and no soldiers."

State lawmakers are faced with tough decisions in every budget cycle. While studies show DAs need more assistance, Berkos said they've taken an almost "antagonist" approach to the situation, which has brought a cold shoulder from legislators.

"DAs have taken a much harder stance. (The public defender's office) has been criticized that we don't take a tougher approach, that we should come in and scream and yell every time a new budget is passed," Berkos said. "I have to go back to them every two years for a new budget proposal, so why would I want to make these people mad?"

The increase in caseloads has also affected judges. Juneau County has two full-time circuit court judges: John Roemer and Paul Curran. Berkos said the county could likely use another full-time judge to handle cases.

'Overwhelming' caseloads

In Sauk County, Kevin Calkins has been a fixture in the DA's office for nearly 30 years. Calkins served as an ADA for almost 25 years before being elected to the county's top prosecutor role in 2012.

"I don't think there's any question that caseloads are overwhelming," Calkins said.

Early in his career, Calkins saw a major change in state prosecution. Prior to 1990, ADAs were funded by the counties they served, not the state. The law change allowed assistant prosecutors to collectively bargain for wage increases, but Wisconsin has tightened its belt, and it's placed a strain on funding.

In Sauk County, the DA office has five full-time attorneys and one grant-funded employee, which is on a limited-

term basis and isn't considered full-time. Calkins said that's only a slight increase from the four full-time attorneys it had in 1990.

"We're handling double the caseload now," Calkins said. "We are actually telling law enforcement agencies to charge certain types of offenses as county ordinances and to not send them to the DA's office because we don't have time for them."

Calkins said his office's felony caseload has risen dramatically since 1990. Since that time, Wisconsin has taken a harsher stance on drunken driving, making a fifth offense a felony. Felonies also have increased for domestic violence prosecution. The laws are aimed to keep the public safe, but it's difficult for prosecutors to keep up.

"We're also seeing a much more sophisticated defense bar as well, as far as attacking things," Calkins said. "Not only are the numbers going up, but the time being spent on cases is going up too."

In addition, cases have had a wide-ranging scope, from homicides to burglaries. The recent rise in opioid drug abuse has kept law enforcement and prosecutors busy, especially in rural Wisconsin.

"We're seeing a lot of heroin offenses, such as theft to support a heroin habit," Calkins said. "We're seeing plenty of heroin overdoses and possession... We don't have one specific type of case we see on a regular basis."

State compensation

Current Juneau County DA Mike Solovey said ADAs should receive better compensation for the grind they deal with every day. The average starting salary for an ADA is about \$49,000. But many counties in the state hire part-time assistants to fill gaps, and those positions pay less with no benefits. Solovey said it's difficult for young attorneys to make a living because they're often saddled with significant student loan debt.

"The state was supposed to implement a wage progression that would last through the next couple budgets, but they've never funded it," Solovey said. "The squeeze is on."

Solovey said ADAs often put in 50-60 hours a week, but are paid for 40. Not only are the weeks long, but the stress of being a prosecutor can take an emotional toll.

"Every case is different and you have some that will wake you up in the middle of the night thinking about them," Solovey said.

Despite the rigid nature of the job, Solovey ran for reelection this year. He lost to challenger Ken Hamm, a young defense attorney who will make his first foray into prosecution upon taking office Jan. 3. Solovey also served as Juneau County DA in the 1970s. Despite losing his post, he admitted he's looking forward to retirement.

"There's a reason why the system doesn't just totally collapse," Solovey said. "It's because DAs uphold the law and constantly take that to heart. We just keep plugging along."

"It's a tough business — law demands a lot. It can affect a person deeply; effect how you look at the world and look at the people around you. When do you get time to rejuvenate? When can you recharge your batteries?"

Change unlikely

Solovey doesn't see the state-funded system changing any time soon.

"If they expect you to keep working 80 hours a week, eventually you will burn out," Solovey said. "I've had to replace ADAs in my office every 6-8 months."

Jake Westman, Solovey's only full-time assistant, is leaving for a position in the state attorney general's office. Westman begins his new role Dec. 1. Jessica Miller, a part-time ADA, was hired earlier this year to replace Brian Bultman.

Hamm said he will push to increase the part-time position to full-time. The incoming DA plans to implement a drug treatment court, which would require more work, but could save the county money.

"I'm hoping we can obtain a grant to fund that increase," Hamm said.

Tania Bonnett has experienced the staffing struggle as both an ADA and DA. Bonnett has served as Adams County's DA since 2011, but was an assistant prosecutor for seven years before becoming a DA.

Bonnett said in her office, the state funds one ADA position at 20 percent. To provide more help, Bonnett worked with the county to reclassify an office manager position into an attorney role.

"They haven't increased staffing for us in way too long," Bonnett said. "As a result we have another attorney in the office, but he's also busy with administrative duties. It's less than ideal."

Performance impact

Bonnett believes the heavy workload doesn't allow her staff to perform its job effectively. She doesn't always have the time she needs to prepare for a trial, which could hurt victims' cases. Bonnett has a three-day trial coming up at the end of November. Ideally, she would like to spend a full eight-hour day prepping, but time needs to be divided among other cases.

Steven Michels, Communications Director from the Department of Administration, said prosecutor work studies are done every couple years to analyze county caseloads to determine staffing needs. In 2007, the state Legislative Audit Bureau published an extensive report addressing the DA staffing shortage.

"The pay progression plan sounds nice, but it's not actually happening," Bonnett said. "In the last budget (2013-15), it was written into the statute, but it went unfunded. Nobody is getting a pay progression right now in our ADA ranks."

Michels said the state made a \$14 million investment in additional compensation for ADAs in the last biennial budget. In the 2015-17 budget, the plan calls for a 2 percent increase for all prosecutors with at least one year of experience.

"It was up to the discretion of the district attorneys how this money should be allocated," Michels said. "Some prosecutors may have received a larger than 2 percent raise. The increase is in stark contrast to what other state employees received. In the 2015-17 budget, state employees received no increase in pay."

"Over the past four years, the governor and Legislature have invested significant amounts of money into the pay progression of prosecutors."

Bonnett said many ADAs spend 5 to 7 years working cases and gaining experience before deciding if they want to pursue a DA position or another option. She said the turnover rate among ADAs is "atrocious" because many leave the field after a few years, shrinking the pool of experienced prosecutors.

"The pay progression model would be nice, but really we need more people. If we can't keep good ADAs around, we have a really big problem," Bonnett said. "Really any county in the state should have two full-time prosecutors because of all the other duties the DA has to do as an elected official."

In the end, it's the victims that could be hurt the most.

"You get a lot of ADAs who are handling sex assault crimes and other high-level cases that don't have much experience," Hamm said. "People are working hard for the victims, but they might not be getting the most experienced person handling their cases."

Multiple attempts to reach Columbia County DA Jane Kohlwey for comment on this story were unsuccessful.

2012-14 District Attorney Workload Analysis

Adams County

Full-time positions: 1.20

Additional full-time positions needed: 1.36

Estimated total full-time positions needed: 2.56

Columbia County

Full-time positions: 4.75

Additional full-time positions needed: 3.32

Estimated total full-time positions needed: 8.07

Juneau County

Full-time positions: 2.50

Additional full-time positions needed: .67

Estimated total full-time positions needed: 3.17

Sauk County

Full-time positions: 5.00

*Program revenue funded full-time positions: .80

Additional full-time positions needed: 1.36

Estimated total full-time positions needed: 7.16

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration

FOX11 Investigates shortage of assistant DAs, backlog of cases

by Mark Leland, FOX11 Investigates - Wednesday, March 15th 2017

GREEN BAY - (WLUK) - Justice is supposed to be served in a timely manner. But a backlog of police cases referred to the Brown County District Attorney's office can lead to a lengthy wait.

The reason—a shortage of attorneys. And other counties are affected too.

More than 5,600 criminal cases make their way through Brown County Court every year. A typical assistant district attorney handles as many as 450 cases a year—from misdemeanors to felonies.

And yet, with 15 lawyers in the office working Brown County cases, that's not enough to keep up with the 9,000 cases being referred for prosecution by the area's law enforcement agencies.

"There are hundreds, literally hundreds of law enforcement officers in Brown County which funnels down to the 15 lawyers roughly in our office," said David Lasee, Brown County District Attorney.

Out of the 15 lawyers on staff—12 are state funded as required by law. A grant pays for another position that is shared with more than a dozen other counties. And Brown County seeing the need for more prosecutors opted to pay for two additional lawyers.

Lasee showed FOX11 Investigates the case files his office is currently dealing with—some dating back more than two years.

"We're still substantially behind. Two to three thousand cases behind," said Lasee, indicating his staff can't catch up with the current case load.

"That's what they feel like. I've made it a priority not to fall further behind," added Lasee.

That's right. Lasee tells FOX11 Investigates his office is behind by as many as 3,000 cases.

The cases are prioritized. High profile crimes like murder, and sexual assault head to court right away. But lower level crimes get pushed off. And in some cases the time to prosecute expires.

"We've had cases that we just couldn't prosecute anymore because they're beyond the statute of limitations," said Lasee.

Other cases waiting to be charged move up on the list, when the offender is picked up again for another crime.

"Yes and that's a problem for law enforcement as well, because we're making the assumption that that individual is already arrested on a charge," said Brown County Sheriff John Gossage.

Gossage says with new technology his officers are getting better at what they do. And they're making more arrests.

Extra funding is made available at times to put more officers on the streets for special operations. But the office left to prosecute all these cases hasn't received extra help in years—leaving the cases to pile up.

"We're arresting more people for some large crimes, some felony crimes and yes they're sitting there," said Gossage, who adds he understands the frustration with staff at the district attorney's office.

District attorneys across the state routinely ask the legislature to fund more prosecutors. For the upcoming budget the state's District Attorneys Association requested 96 positions for various counties around the state.

None are in the governor's budget.

"Is there a need for more prosecutors?" FOX 11 Investigates asked State Representative Andre Jacque, (R) De Pere.

"I absolutely believe so," said Jacque.

Jacques introduced legislation in 2015 to hire more prosecutors statewide. The budget motion went nowhere. He says other budget items like healthcare, education, transportation and corrections didn't leave money for more prosecutors.

"Budgets are about priorities and funding for DAs has languished under both Republican and Democratic administrations," said Jacque.

A state study of 'county prosecutor needs' conducted in 2014 estimated Brown County should have closer to 25 prosecutors to handle its case load.

"By the state's own calculations we need to have about 11 and a half more prosecutors," said Lasee.

Statewide there is a shortage of 140 prosecutors—although no county is in need of more prosecutors than Brown. In Winnebago County state calculations indicate another 6 prosecutors are warranted. In Outagamie County it's closer to 9 needed.

[View prosecutor staffing levels and projections here for all Wisconsin counties.](#)

The shortage of prosecutors isn't the only problem, how much their paid is also an issue. Assistant district attorneys start at \$49,000 a year—that's at least \$10,000 less than the pay for the city's assistant attorneys and the county's corporation counsel assistants.

The legislature approved a 17-step plan to give the prosecutors annual raises up to a maximum salary of \$119,000. The catch is the legislature doesn't always approve funding to pay for those raises.

"We lost five lawyers in the last two years, three or four them directly attributed to a lack of progression through the pay scale," stated Lasee.

The governor's current budget proposal does include funding for pay raises.

Jacque applauds that effort, but plans to reintroduce his request for more prosecutors.

FOX 11 Investigates reminded Jacque that Brown County right now is as many as 3,000 cases behind, backlogged, and without more prosecutors will never catch up.

"The bottom line is that we're supposed to have a right to a swift trial and we're supposed to have the resources to bring cases to trial in a timely basis," said Jacque.

To ease the workload on the district attorney's office, Lasee says he's told law enforcement agencies in Brown County to prioritize their referrals.

Agencies are told to direct cases involving low level drug users or other lesser offenses to municipal court where the offenses can be handled with a fine.

Lasee admits public safety is an issue with low level criminals oftentimes progressing to bigger crimes without facing a proper deterrent early on.

Marinette County District Attorney quits over caseload

MARINETTE COUNTY, Wis. (WBAY) - Nearly all of the 71 district attorney's offices in Wisconsin are swamped with a backlog of cases, and now the Marinette County District Attorney is calling it quits after his case backlog surpassed 400.



The Attorney General's office says that statewide case backlog could mean victims wait years to see justice.

Marinette County prosecutors fight to keep up with their increasing number of drug-related felony cases, and the new District Attorney will have to make time to prosecute a backlog of 400-some cases, left behind by resigning District Attorney Allen Brey.

Brey declined our request for interview, but he recently told the Marinette Eagle Herald newspaper, "Morally, I cannot continue to work in a system that treats crime victims so poorly. My parents didn't raise me this way."

Brey blames the problems on "a lack of resources."

As much as Marinette County struggles, other district attorneys we spoke with say keeping up with the caseload makes for a workweek that far surpasses 40 hours. Some are even worse off than Marinette.

"Our office struggles with many of the same issues (Brey) discussed, but on a much larger scale. I would be in no position to advise him on methods for eliminating backlog," wrote Brown County Dave Lasec.

"Marinette County is not unique," said a spokesman from the state Department of Justice. "There is no question that if Wisconsin does not address the severe understaffing soon, innocent crime victims will suffer."

But according to State Representative John Nygren (R-Marinette), some help is on the way.

"The Joint Finance Committee recently approved an additional part-time position requested by the Marinette County DA," said Nygren. "It is my hope that this addition will significantly help with the caseload in the future."

We reached out to Marinette County to ask if an additional part-time DA would solve a 400-case backlog. Our requests were denied.

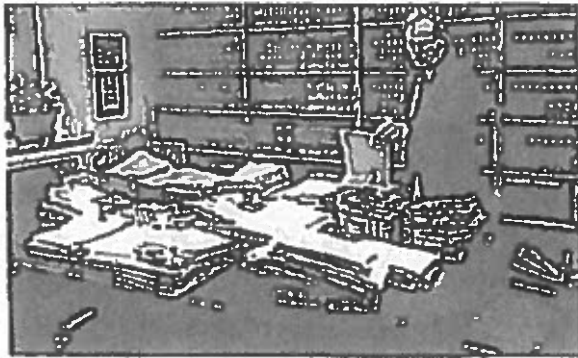
Brey's last day is June 4. Governor Walker is in the process of interviewing candidates to fill that position.

Marinette County District Attorney Allen Brey gives reasons behind resignation

DAN KITKOWSKI, EH editor – Wednesday, May 03, 2017 12:00AM

"I hit the point where morally I can't continue to treat these crime victims this way. I don't have it in me. To me it is morally wrong." Allen Brey - Marinette County District Attorney

"I quit! I'm terminating my state employment." Allen Brey - Marinette County DA



Marinette County District Attorney Allen Brey pages through one of the hundreds of backlogged cases in a conference room in his office. Frustration with getting swift justice for victims is the main reason the longtime DA is resigning.

MARINETTE — Stacks of case files sit in the office of Marinette County District Attorney Allen Brey, located on the second floor of the courthouse.

Some are piled on top of filing cabinets. Some are arranged on a table. Wherever he can find room. Every file — which now number more than 400 — contains a criminal case where a victim is waiting for justice to be served. They are referrals from law enforcement and the number has steadily increased.

In March, the prosecutor with more than 35 years' experience had enough. Brey, a state employee, submitted his resignation to Wisconsin Gov. Scott Walker. His last day of work will be June 4. Walker will choose a replacement to fill out the term of the elected position.

Brey gave no reason in March why he is resigning. He made his reasons clear Friday in an interview with the EagleHerald.

The 62-year-old straight-shooter said firmly, this is not a retirement. "I quit. I'm terminating my state employment," he said. Brey said when the number of referrals reached more than 350 he thought about resigning. When it hit 400, he made the move.

"Morally, I cannot continue to work in a system that treats crime victims so poorly," Brey said. "My parents didn't raise me this way. I don't believe in this and I can't continue to work in a system where crime victims have to wait years for service. In the end, that's the bottom line. I don't control the resources. I have tried to persuade the people who do (control the resources) to provide more and that's been to no avail." He continued, "I tell people, if your case is not immediately processed, you should expect to wait two years before we get a chance to look at it. How would you like to be that victim?"

Brey said the victims are angry, confused and dumbfounded. "They don't understand it," he said. "The majority of them live here in the county. They work here. They live here. They will say 'I pay my taxes. I vote. I do everything I'm supposed to do. Why do I have to wait two years. I'm the victim here.' To a crime victim, their case is the most important one in the office and rightfully so. They're the victims. "It's great for the criminals. There's absolutely no deterrence."

Brey said he had his resignation letter drafted in January, but he held off when one of his employees resigned. He said he wanted to leave with a full support staff.

As for that support staff, he points out it's exactly the same as it was in March of 1993, when he was hired as an assistant district attorney. There's one clerk, two legal secretaries and a victim witness coordinator.

In 1996, the county added another legal secretary, but that lasted only a few years.

"When the sky was falling under Gov. (Scott) McCallum in 2003 or 2004, the county slaughtered 15 employees," Brey said. "They slaughtered one out of this office. That was 20 percent of my support staff out the door that hasn't come back. I asked, 'just give me back what I had.' The answer has been steadfastly no."

Getting his life back

Brey said he knew his life was out of whack between work and family, but he didn't realize to what extent until his family organized "an intervention" sometime over Christmas.

"My life was getting to be out of balance," Brey said. "I didn't realize how out of balance it was"

He said during the intervention session, his family got his 86-year-old father, Bill, on the phone from his winter home in Florida. His father told him he's been trying to contact him every weeknight and on weekends and he's always at work.

Brey said his father asked, "'If I want to call you Sunday morning at 8 a.m. where are you going to be,'" he said. "I told him I would be at my desk. 'You're at your desk instead of at church? Do I have to say anything to you about that?'" (Brey said he normally attends church on Saturdays and leaves Sunday mornings for going to the office.)

And the reason Brey spends so much time at work is simple — he said he's trying to catch up on the backlog of cases.

Brey said Kent Hoffmann (a former Marinette County Assistant District Attorney and now a Sheybohan County judge) once told him he didn't realize he was signing up for a lifestyle, rather than a job.

"It's 60 hours every week," Brey said. "Every night I'm taking things home, or coming back in. On Saturday and Sunday I come in and I'm doing the people's work. It isn't right to our families that we're stealing this time from them, much less from ourselves. To be trying to do this work to keep the community safe and see that victims are treated the way they should be."

Brey said he could move his clothes into his office and sleep there and still he would never catch up to the backlog.

"Every week gets a little further (behind)," he said. "I hit the point where morally I can't continue to treat these crime victims this way. I don't have it in me. To me it is morally wrong. I don't want to make any grandiose analogies. I don't believe in treating people this way and I can't treat people this way. I won't be part of a process where this is how we're going to treat you."

To their credit, Brey said law enforcement has tried to help the situation by prioritizing crimes and by writing more tickets (instead of referrals) and the Marinette Municipal Court has taken on more of the misdemeanor cases.

Trying to add staff

Brey said no Wisconsin governor since Tommy Thompson (1987-2001) has added assistant district attorneys (ADA) to any of the 72 counties. He said studies have shown the State of Wisconsin is greatly understaffed in that regard. He said a national study shows a county should have an ADA for every 10,000 residents. That means Marinette County should have about 4 to 4.5 attorneys in the DA's office.

At the county level, Brey said requests for more office help have fallen on deaf ears, much less trying to get the county to hire attorneys. He said he can't even get put on the agenda of county meetings, including his parent Law Enforcement Committee.

"Since 2012, I have not been able to be on a committee as an agenda item, where I have been able to speak about adding staff or backlog, or anything to do with the office and its production," Brey said. "I can use 5 minute public input if I wish. I have to notify them a week in advance and tell them what I'm going to talk about. ... Those are the rules for me."

Longtime supervisor Ken Keller, chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee, disagreed.

"I don't believe it, it's the first I heard of that," Keller said. "I don't know where that's coming from. I never declined a request (from Brey) to be put on (the agenda). There was one time, I said you will have to keep it short, or something like that. That's the extent of it."

Brey repeatedly said county leaders, including Keller, have told him numerous times, "How many times do we have to tell you that we are never going to add any people to your office before you understand we won't do it?"

Keller, again, disagreed. "I don't know where that came from, to be honest with you, and I don't know of any administrator that would have said that to him," he said. "I do not personally know of that happening. That's the first I heard of that."

John Lefebvre, who has been with the county for more than three decades as Land Information Director, was recently hired as full-time administrator after serving in that capacity in an interim role. He understands Brey's frustration.

"I know why he's leaving," Lefebvre said. "Allen knows I would have worked for him to get him what he needed. He and I get along really well. We had discussions, even prior to his announcing his resignation."

Keller said he, too, believes his committee and Brey have worked well together.

"We've had a good relationship, absolutely," he said. "There's been no name calling or finger pointing that I'm aware of and I've chaired the committee for a long time."

Lefebvre said the county did agree to help fund a half-time attorney position, but Brey said it's nearly impossible to fill such a post because no lawyer wants to work for \$25,000.

Keller said he's confident the next district attorney won't have the same frustration as Brey. "I think things will work out," he said. "You've got to give a person a little chance to get caught up on stuff. They might have a different aspect on looking at the issue. Sure there are challenges. We have to have someone who's aggressive."

Alternative staffing

With virtually no help from the state, Brey said some Wisconsin counties have opted to hire their own attorneys to help ease the case backlogs. He cited Brown and Eau Claire counties, and he even had the DA from Eau Claire County make a presentation to the county's Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee.

Brey said the DA told how Eau Claire County was looking at building a new multimillion dollar jail, but instead decided on hiring attorneys to ease the backlog and utilizing diversion programs to keep people out of jail. Brey said hiring the attorneys, along with instituting specialty courts and first-offender programs, costs less than building and staffing a new jail.

"It was a win-win," he said, adding that he was hopeful the presentation might spur Marinette County to follow suit. Instead, he said, he got the same response that he won't get any new staff added to his office.

As for Brown County, he said, "I give Brown County credit because they added the employees to the district attorneys office to help with their caseload to make sure that victims are being served. Which is the responsible thing to do. And it isn't just Brown County. All of the larger counties — and many smaller counties — have done something. But Marinette County has gone backwards."

Brey believes understaffing and backlogs are a problem in every county. "All of us complain and talk to legislators," he said. "They tell us it's not in the budget; how can we add it? It's a beautiful political two-step." As for the the specialty courts, Brey is a proponent and he said the Marinette County Drug Court is a great example of something that can work. "The successes far outweigh the failures," he said, "and you're always going to have some failures in diversion programs."

Unfinished business

In the 1980s, as a fledgling district attorney, Brey was one of the organizers in attempting to get an oversight committee in Madison to look out for the best interest of district attorneys. While that didn't succeed, Brey is again leading the charge and there's a recently-introduced repair bill that would provide two employees with a free-standing budget and an oversight board to look out for the DAs.

"We're the only group of state employees that doesn't have some kind of an agency or a board down in Madison to oversee our program," he said.

Brey said he tried to get all local legislators to sponsor the current legislation and State Sen. Dave Hansen (D-Green Bay) and State Rep. Jeff Mursau (R-Crivitz) came on board as sponsors.

"It will give us (the district attorneys) a presence in Madison at the executive branch," Brey said, adding that he's hopeful the bill succeeds, but even if it does pass, the action wouldn't take place until October 2019.

"For me, as far as professional goals as a prosecutor, getting that completed closes a circle for me," Brey explained. "I thought, if I could do that, then on the professional side, for what I thought needed to be done with the DA profession, I would have completed the task. That's unfinished business for me. I'm hopeful this will pass."

With no lobbyist and no money for re-election funds, Brey understands it's a tall order. "While I have to be hopeful, either it's going to happen or it's not going to happen," he said.

Worst-case scenario

With the backlog of cases and defendants not getting punished, Brey said his greatest fear is that someone who is waiting to get prosecuted is going to do something horrible.

"They're going to kill their partner, wife or girlfriend," he said. "They're going to break into a home and a homeowner is going to get killed. They will do an armed robbery and someone will get hurt.

"And then, of course, since they are already standing in line waiting to be prosecuted, there's no deterrence for them not to do it."

Brey said this is a "Willie Horton" waiting to happen, referring to the convicted murderer who, in 1986, while released on a Massachusetts weekend furlough program committed armed robbery, assault and rape.

"This will happen," Brey said. "The law of averages catches up to you. This isn't an 'if' anymore. It's a 'when.'"

Allen Brey; Age: 62; Family: Wife, Sharon. Three adult children: Elizabeth Vignali, Destin, Fla., Zachary Albrecht (Nicole), Marinette; Matthew Brey, Black River Falls, Wis. Three grandchildren.

Childhood: Grew up in Dodge County area; graduate of Beaver Dam High School (1973).

Experience: Spent three years in the U.S. Marine Corp., attaining the rank of sergeant. Low clerk in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Minnesota. Served as district attorney in both Wood and Taylor counties. Marinette County Assistant District Attorney 1993 until 2008 when he was elected district attorney.

Learning from dad: Brey likely got his work ethic from his father Bill, soon to turn 87, who spends his winters in Florida, but returns to Wisconsin every May to farm crops and raise cattle. "He calls himself a semi-retired farmer," Allen said, adding his dad will return soon to purchase crops and livestock and "fire up the farm" north of Watertown. In October, Bill harvests the crops, sells the livestock and returns to Florida.

"When I see him, he'll have some work clothes for me to put on," Brey said.

Future plans: He will take some time off (at the urging of his wife) before getting back into the workforce — although not necessarily the legal field, he said. Brey said he and Sharon will visit Florida to see family, but they plan to continue residing in this area.



State of Wisconsin
2017 - 2018 LEGISLATURE

LRB-3392/2
MLJ:jld

2017 ASSEMBLY BILL 502

September 20, 2017 - Introduced by Representatives JACQUE, QUINN, HORLACHER, PETRYK, R. BROOKS, BROSTOFF, GENRICH, KREMER, MILROY, MURPHY, MURSAU, THIESFELDT, TUSLER and SUMMERFIELD, cosponsored by Senators WANGGAARD, HARSDDORF, BEWLEY, HANSEN, VINEHOUT, LASEE, TESTIN and FEYEN. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

1 **AN ACT** relating to: additional assistant district attorney positions.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill creates 20 assistant district attorney positions to be funded and filled in the 2017-19 biennium, with the positions being apportioned across 24 counties to the 23 districts with the lowest current number of FTE positions as a percentage of the estimated total FTE positions needed.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

2 **SECTION 1. Nonstatutory provisions.**

3 (1) **ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY POSITIONS.** The authorized FTE
4 positions for the department of administration are increased by 20.0 GPR positions
5 on January 1, 2019, to be funded from the appropriation under section 20.475 (1) (d)
6 of the statutes, for the purpose of creating and filling 20 additional assistant district
7 attorney positions which shall be apportioned as follows to the prosecutorial units
8 for the following counties:

- 1 (a) Adams County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 2 (b) Barron County shall receive 1.0 assistant district attorney position.
- 3 (c) Bayfield County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 4 (d) Brown County shall receive 2.0 assistant district attorney positions.
- 5 (e) Burnett County shall receive 1.0 assistant district attorney position.
- 6 (f) Columbia County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 7 (g) Douglas County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 8 (h) Dunn County shall receive 1.0 assistant district attorney position.
- 9 (i) Fond du Lac County shall receive 1.0 assistant district attorney position.
- 10 (j) Forest County shall receive 1.0 assistant district attorney position.
- 11 (k) Grant County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 12 (L) Jackson County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 13 (m) Langlade County shall receive 1.0 assistant district attorney position.
- 14 (n) Lincoln County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 15 (o) Monroe County shall receive 1.0 assistant district attorney position.
- 16 (p) Outagamie County shall receive 2.0 assistant district attorney positions.
- 17 (q) Polk County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 18 (r) Portage County shall receive 1.0 assistant district attorney position.
- 19 (s) Racine County shall receive 1.0 assistant district attorney position.
- 20 (t) Shawano and Menominee counties shall receive 0.5 assistant district
- 21 attorney position.
- 22 (u) Washburn County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 23 (v) Washington County shall receive 0.5 assistant district attorney position.
- 24 (w) Wood County shall receive 1.5 assistant district attorney position.

25

(END)

Study done by the State Dem

dun 115 7 11

FINAL 2012-2014 DISTRICT ATTORNEY OFFICE WORKLOAD ANALYSIS

DA Office	7/20/16 GPR- Funded FTE Positions*	7/20/16 Program Revenue- Funded FTE Positions*	7/20/16 Total FTE Positions*	Additional FTE Needed	Estimated Total FTE Needed	Additional FTE Needed as a % of 7/20/16 GPR- Funded FTE	Additional FTE Needed as a % of 7/20/16 Total FTE	GPR-Funded FTE as a % of Estimated Total FTE Needed	Total FTE as a % of Estimated Total FTE Needed
Adams	1.20		1.20	1.36	2.56	113.33%	113.33%	48.88%	48.88%
Ashland	2.00		2.00	0.87	2.87	43.50%	43.50%	69.69%	69.69%
Barron	3.00		3.00	3.22	6.22	107.33%	107.33%	48.23%	48.23%
Bayfield	1.00		1.00	0.80	1.80	90.00%	90.00%	52.63%	52.63%
Brown	12.00	1.00	13.00	11.46	24.46	95.50%	88.15%	49.08%	53.15%
Buffalo	1.00		1.00	0.61	1.61	61.00%	61.00%	62.11%	62.11%
Burnett	1.25		1.25	1.95	3.20	156.00%	156.00%	39.06%	39.06%
Cadot	2.00		2.00	1.01	3.01	50.50%	50.50%	66.45%	66.45%
Chippewa	5.00		5.00	1.49	6.49	29.80%	29.80%	77.04%	77.04%
Clark	2.00		2.00	0.56	2.56	28.00%	28.00%	78.13%	78.13%
Columbia	4.75		4.75	3.32	8.07	69.89%	69.89%	58.88%	58.88%
Crawford	1.00		1.00	-0.25	0.75	-25.00%	-25.00%	133.33%	133.33%
Dana	28.85	3.00	29.85	3.21	33.06	11.98%	10.75%	81.22%	90.29%
Dodge	4.00		4.00	2.12	6.12	53.00%	53.00%	65.38%	65.38%
Door	2.00		2.00	0.71	2.71	35.50%	35.50%	73.80%	73.80%
Douglas	3.50		3.50	3.07	6.57	87.71%	87.71%	53.27%	53.27%
Dunn	3.00		3.00	2.83	5.83	97.67%	97.67%	50.59%	50.59%
Eau Claire	8.00	1.00	9.00	4.48	13.48	55.75%	49.56%	59.44%	66.66%
Florence	0.50		0.50	0.39	0.89	78.00%	78.00%	58.18%	58.18%
Fond du Lac	5.00	2.00	7.00	5.44	12.44	108.80%	77.71%	40.19%	56.27%
Forest	1.00		1.00	1.91	2.91	191.00%	191.00%	34.38%	34.38%
Grant	2.00		2.00	2.09	4.09	104.50%	104.50%	48.90%	48.90%
Green	2.00		2.00	0.99	2.99	49.50%	49.50%	68.89%	68.89%
Green Lake	1.50		1.50	0.67	2.17	44.67%	44.67%	69.12%	69.12%
Iowa	1.75		1.75	0.98	2.73	56.00%	56.00%	64.10%	64.10%
Iron	1.00		1.00	-0.27	0.73	-27.00%	-27.00%	138.89%	138.89%
Jackson	2.00		2.00	1.82	3.82	81.00%	81.00%	55.25%	55.25%
Jefferson	5.30		5.30	1.83	7.13	34.53%	34.53%	74.33%	74.33%
Juneau	2.50		2.50	0.67	3.17	26.80%	26.80%	78.88%	78.88%
Kenosha	15.00	1.00	16.00	7.16	23.16	47.73%	44.75%	64.77%	69.08%
Kewaunee	1.50		1.50	-0.14	1.36	-9.33%	-9.33%	110.29%	110.29%
La Crosse	8.00		8.00	4.95	12.95	61.88%	61.88%	61.78%	61.78%
Lafayette	1.00		1.00	0.26	1.26	26.00%	26.00%	79.37%	79.37%
Langlade	1.50		1.50	1.99	3.49	132.67%	132.67%	42.98%	42.98%
Lincoln	2.00		2.00	1.44	3.44	72.00%	72.00%	58.14%	58.14%
Manitowoc	5.00		5.00	2.73	7.73	54.60%	54.60%	64.68%	64.68%
Marathon	8.50	2.50	11.00	3.60	14.60	42.35%	32.73%	58.22%	75.34%
Marquette	2.50	0.10	2.60	0.49	3.09	19.60%	18.85%	80.91%	84.14%
Marquette	1.00		1.00	0.49	1.49	49.00%	49.00%	67.11%	67.11%
Milwaukee	87.00	33.50	120.50	-21.80	98.70	-25.06%	-18.09%	88.15%	122.09%
Monroe	3.00		3.00	3.15	6.15	105.00%	105.00%	48.78%	48.78%
Oconto	2.00		2.00	0.84	2.84	47.00%	47.00%	68.03%	68.03%
Oneida	2.50		2.50	1.55	4.05	62.00%	62.00%	61.73%	61.73%
Outagamie	9.00		9.00	8.83	17.83	88.11%	88.11%	50.48%	50.48%
Ozaukee	3.00		3.00	1.66	4.66	55.33%	55.33%	64.38%	64.38%
Pepin	0.80		0.80	-0.18	0.62	-22.50%	-22.50%	129.03%	129.03%
Pierce	2.50		2.50	0.67	3.17	26.80%	26.80%	78.88%	78.88%
Polk	3.00		3.00	2.84	5.84	94.67%	94.67%	51.37%	51.37%
Portage	4.00		4.00	3.93	7.93	98.25%	98.25%	50.44%	50.44%
Price	1.00		1.00	0.09	1.09	9.00%	9.00%	91.74%	91.74%
Racine	18.00		18.00	11.23	29.23	62.38%	62.38%	61.58%	61.58%
Richland	1.80		1.80	-0.10	1.70	-5.56%	-5.56%	105.88%	105.88%
Rock	14.00		14.00	2.57	16.57	18.38%	18.38%	84.48%	84.48%
Rusk	1.50		1.50	0.52	2.02	34.67%	34.67%	74.28%	74.28%
Saint Croix	8.00		8.00	1.05	9.05	17.50%	17.50%	85.11%	85.11%
Sauk	5.00	0.80	5.80	1.36	7.16	27.20%	23.45%	69.83%	81.01%
Sawyer	2.00		2.00	1.10	3.10	55.00%	55.00%	64.52%	64.52%
Shawano	3.00		3.00	2.19	5.19	73.00%	73.00%	57.80%	57.80%

DA Office	7/20/16 GPR- Funded FTE Positions*	7/20/16 Program Revenue- Funded FTE Positions*	7/20/16 Total FTE Positions*	Additional FTE Needed	Estimated Total FTE Needed	Additional FTE Needed as a % of 7/20/16 GPR- Funded FTE	Additional FTE Needed as a % of 7/20/16 Total FTE	GPR-Funded FTE as a % of Estimated Total FTE Needed	Total FTE as a % of Estimated Total FTE Needed
Sheboygan	7.50		7.50	4.08	11.58	54.40%	54.40%	64.77%	64.77%
Taylor	1.00		1.00	0.41	1.41	41.00%	41.00%	70.92%	70.92%
Trempealeau	2.00		2.00	1.13	3.13	56.50%	56.50%	63.90%	63.90%
Vernon	2.00		2.00	-0.09	1.91	-4.50%	-4.50%	104.71%	104.71%
Vilas	2.00		2.00	1.17	3.17	58.50%	58.50%	63.09%	63.09%
Walworth	5.00		5.00	2.46	7.46	49.20%	49.20%	67.02%	67.02%
Washburn	1.25		1.25	0.86	2.21	76.80%	76.80%	56.56%	56.56%
Washington	5.00		5.00	4.08	9.08	81.60%	81.60%	55.07%	55.07%
Waukesha	14.50	2.00	16.50	7.88	24.18	52.97%	46.55%	59.97%	68.24%
Waupaca	3.50		3.50	1.36	4.86	38.86%	38.86%	72.02%	72.02%
Waushara	2.00		2.00	1.16	3.16	58.00%	58.00%	63.29%	63.29%
Winnebago	10.00		10.00	5.97	15.97	59.70%	59.70%	62.62%	62.62%
Wood	4.00		4.00	5.40	9.40	135.00%	135.00%	42.55%	42.55%
TOTALS	382.95	48.60	429.85	139.66	569.51				

*Modifications

1) The 0.5 GPR FTE in Washburn (0.25 FTE) that also serves Burnett (0.25 FTE) is divided by the FTE shown in parentheses

2) In Milwaukee, the total FTE used is 120.50 rather than 121.50 due to the following factor:

a) the 1.0 FTE DNA position serves the entire state; so, showing it as a Milwaukee position distorts the data.

3) In Brown the total FTE used is 13.00 rather than 14.00 due to the following factor:

a) the 1.0 ADA FTE sex predator position in Brown is excluded because it also serves approximately 20 other DA offices.

4) In Fond du Lac the total FTE used is 7.00 rather than 8.00 because the Title IV-E CHIPS/TPR position has no funding

5) In Outagamie the total FTE used is 9.00 rather than 10.00 because the VAWA position has no funding.

6) The weighted time estimate for CHIPS cases was changed from 2.61 hours to 6.0 hours effective in the 2004-06 study, based on a 7/04 WDAA Executive Board recommendation.

7) CHIPS extensions include permanency plan review petitions filed under s. 48.385 beginning with data for 2006

8) Immunization cases filed by DA Offices under s. 48.13(13) are included with CHIPS cases beginning with data for 2006.

9) WDAA Executive Board authorized the following changes to the weighted time estimates beginning with the 2007-09 caseload study:

a) Increase the "reviewing case referrals that are not prosecuted" from 35 to 100 hours per year, thereby reducing hours available per prosecutor to handle individual cases to 1182 per year

b) Weighted time estimate for Class A and First Degree Reckless homicides changed from 100 hours each to 160 hours each

c) Weighted time estimate for "All other Homicides" changed from 50 to 80 hours each.

d) The weighted time estimate for misdemeanors changed from 2.17 hours each to 2.91 hours each

e) The weighted time estimate for criminal traffic changed from 1.88 hours each to 2.91 hours each

f) Weighted time estimate for juvenile delinquency changed from 3.32 hours each to 3.44 hours each.

2